

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI. NO 14.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

One hundred business Cards not exceeding

one inch, two dollars per annum.

W. M. GORDON, Barrister, Attorney for Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, &c. Officers: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE, FORD JONES, B. A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, Surgeon Dentist. Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his profession on the 15th and 30th day of each month.

Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.

N.B.—Where above dates fall on Sunday, will visit the following Monday.

W. D. COWAN, L. D. S., D. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Room on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James' Church, Norland Square, England, Organist St. John the Baptist Church, preparing to take pupils for instruction on Piano and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and Voice Production. Pianoforte and Organs cleaned. For terms apply at the Vicarage River St.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Lower Marriage Licensee; School Duties bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to loan.

NOTICE.

As I am giving up business in Moose Jaw, all parties interested to me must call and settle their accounts not later than Sept. 1st, after which I will place my books in solicitor's hands for collection. Repairs and job work from this date done for Cash Only.

John Brass. - Main St., Moose Jaw.

R. J. HOOD, Manufacturer and dealer in BOOTS & SHOES.

Ordered work a specialty, all repairing done thoroughly, neatly and promptly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.

MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiffs' work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

I. O. F., Court, Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on October, 30th.

C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

WHOLESALE Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the most world-renowned makers in both imported and domestic wines, liquors and beers kept in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS. Write or call for prices.

TERMS.—

SPOT CASH. Octavius Field.

REGINA LETTER.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS HONOR AND HIS MINISTERS

A Dominion Lands Department Official Wedded — Rain Prevented a Bicycle Exhibition by McCulloch at Regina — LeJeune, Smith & Co. Dissolved.

REGINA, Sept. 25th.—J. K. McCulloch, Manitoba's champion bicyclist, accompanied by his trainer, R. H. Dunbar, arrived in town Saturday morning to take part in races arranged by the Regina Bicycle club to take place in the afternoon. Owing however to heavy rains, the events did not take place, and lovers of sport were deprived of seeing McCulloch handle the bike. Messrs. J. C. Pope and G. W. Peters, of the Government offices, both enthusiastic bicyclists, took care of the visitors and drove them to the various points of interest. McCulloch speaks very gratefully of the hospitable manner he has been received in and entertained everywhere in the North-West. At Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Macleod, he competed, and as was expected, he carried away nine medals, all first prizes. He considers Wrigley first class man, fast and full of staying powers.

On Saturday afternoon next a competition is to be held for the selection of a candidate to oppose D. Mosat in South Regina. Premier Haultain, to whom the nomination was offered, has definitely declined to accept.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh returned from Macleod and Calgary. To day he is visiting the northern part of the Regina district in connection with the proposed Territorial exhibition next year.

Speaker James Ross was in town yesterday.

Premier Haultain returned from Macleod and Calgary. To day he is visiting the northern part of the Regina district in connection with the proposed Territorial exhibition next year.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Neff, left for Winnipeg last evening on business connected with the proposed Territorial exhibition.

Mr. A. J. Frazer, of the Dominion Lands office here, was married at Winnipeg yesterday to Miss Swindon, a sister of Mrs. G. T. Marsh.

On Tuesday last a little German girl named Apolena Zenkivitz, strayed from her home; the anxious parents failing to find her, notified the police; search parties were immediately sent out and after considerable trouble she was found by Const. Millbradt some miles north of Balgone.

The North-West Baptist convention

is announced to meet in Regina Baptist church on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and delegates are expected from all surrounding points both east and west.

Miss Thom who for some years past

had the position of C. P. R. operator here, has left for Calgary, where

she will take a similar position B. for

leaving she was presented by the Knox

Church Sunday school and Christian Endeavor society with a gold watch.

Mrs. S. Marling, of Pense, was in

town a couple of days last week, visit-

ing her sister, Mrs. Rohl, Blair.

Messrs. H. Le Jeune, H. C. Lawson and Thos. L. Christie have by mutual consent dissolved partnership as bankers and financial agents. The affairs are in the hands of Mr. Lawson.

The assistant principal of the Regina Industrial school, Mr. Neil Gilmour,

has left for Birtle, Manitoba, where he

has been placed in charge of another Indian school.

The Liberal-Conservative association

held a meeting to-day and adopted

the report of the committee appointed

to revise the constitution.

Mr. D. Smith, inspector of Dominion Public Works, is in town.

Mr. Tweed of Medicine Hat is here

attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North-West As-

sembly.

The annual meeting of the Regina

Curling club was held in the Smith &

Ferguson Co's office, president J. W.

Smith in the chair. Reports presented

by the secretary showed the club to be

in a good condition, and the past

season to have been the most successful

one since the organization of the club.

The meeting was largely attended and

most enthusiastic. The following are

the officers for the ensuing year:

Patrons, Lieut. Gov. Mackintosh, N.

F. Davin, M. E., F. W. G. Haultain,

M. L. A.; president, R. B. Ferguson;

vice-president, H. C. Lawson; chaplain, Rev. S. R. Brown; district representatives, J. W. Smith and J. A. Kerr; secretary to treasurer, T. J. Fleetham.

The work of the government offices gave a temporary dinner to R. B. Deane, who has been in the office for eleven years, on the occasion of his leaving for Montreal. Mr. Deane intends taking a course in medicine at McGill uni-

versity.

Mrs. Walter Scott, of Moose Jaw, spent last Friday in the Capital.

The following from Moose Jaw registered at the Palmer House during the past week, viz.: H. McDougall, S. K. Rathwell, E. Mandigo, A. McKenzie, J. H. Stevenson and C. Blair, Jr.

CAPITAL.

SPECIAL SERVICES

At St. John the Baptist's Church Confirmation and Ordination.

Rev. Wm. Watson and H. A. Marion Ordained Deacons.

Services of a special and interesting nature were held in the Church of St. John the Baptist during the past week. A confirmation service was held on Saturday evening. Notwithstanding the rain and mud there was an exceptionally good congregation.

The service commenced with the singing of the processional hymn "The Church's One Foundation" during which the Bishop advanced to the altar, his pastoral staff being borne by Mr. Watson.

In his confirmation address the Bishop stated that his visit to Moose Jaw was for the purpose of confirming and ordaining.

At the present time four candidates were present to be confirmed by the laying on of hands, and on

the morrow two candidates were in like manner to be ordained to the ministerial office of the clergy.

He said that there would probably be a ten

day in the minds of some of those

present to attach more significance to

the other ceremony, while, in reality

the present service was more import- ant, being virtually an ordination and confirmation — an ordination to the priesthood of the laity.

In the development and elaboration of this mean

the Bishop delivered an earnest and impressive address.

At its close the confirmation service proper commenced.

After the questions were asked

and answered, the Bishop requested

the congregation to stand for a few

moments of silent prayer in the can-

didates' behalf.

While the congregation

was still remaining kneeling the can-

didates were severally presented by

the Rev. W. E. Brown and received

the gift of confirmation at the hands of

the Bishop. The service closed by

the singing of the retrocessional hymn:

"Through the night of doubt and sorrow."

Ourward goes the pilgrim band,

Singing songs of expectation,

Marching to the promised land."

THE SERVICES ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning plain matins

were said at 9:30 o'clock by the vicar, assisted by the curate. At 11 o'clock

the ordination service took place.

The ceremony commenced with the processional hymn "The Earth, O Lord, is

One Wide Field,"

Rev. W. E. Brown to the parish of St.

Paul's at Regina.

He spoke feelingly

of the earnest, self-sacrificing work

done by him during his five years' in

cumbrance, and said that, although the

prospect of losing him was not a

pleasant one to the congregation, he

had not determined upon the step

without much anxious deliberation,

and he felt it his duty to offer their

vicar the vacant charge.

He felt that in doing so he had acted for the best.

He impressed upon his hearers that

their duty clearly lay in being hopeful

and reverent services of the day.

The services closed with the blessing

and the singing of the first verse of

"Abide with Me," after which the

hymn "The Day Thou Givest, Lord, is

Ended" was sung as a retrocessional.

—

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South An-

droine Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and

Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its

action upon the system is remarkable and

mysterious. It removes at once the

disease immediately disappears.

The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

Sold by W. W. Cole, Druggist.

evidenced by St. Philip and St. Stephen in the work of preaching and baptising. So, acting for the Bishop, they act for Christ and earnestly address themselves to the carrying out of his work in the church, which is the emanation of grace; the home of truth; the ark of safety.

The preacher then addressed particularly the two sons of the Church whom was to be committed this same office and ministry. They were to be servants of Jesus, doing lowly work in His Church. He quoted Christ's great example of humility in the washing of His disciples' feet. They were earnestly exhorted to study Christ's character, to commune with him, and preach him, not only in the pulpit, but in their daily lives.

"For they who have used the office of a Deacon well, purchase to themselves a good degree and great boldness in the faith that is in Christ Jesus." His last thought was a word to the people. He reminded them that although the Deacons were the servants of the congregation for Christ's sake, yet they should highly esteem them and remember that they were the ministers of Christ. The object of all the work of the Church on earth is "to make ready a people prepared for the Lord."

After the presentation of the candidates the Litany was repeated by the Bishop and the Communion offices were commenced. Between the epistle and the gospel the candidates were questioned as to their fidelity and call. Then each knelt before the Bishop, received the mission and authority by the laying on of hands and the symbols of office in the presentation of the New Testament and the vestiture of the style.

The solemnity of the moment of ordination was deeply felt by all present. The communion services proceeded. Rev. Wm. Watson was the celebrant. The celebration was choral, beautiful renderings of "Sanctus" and "Vitatis in Excelsis" being the chief features.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

began with the processional "Onward, Christian Soldiers" sung to the tune of

Sullivan's famous "St. Gertrude."

The psalms were effectively sung to

the style of Mr. J. L. de la Haye and the

second lesson by the vicar.

The first part of the service was intoned by the Rev. Wm. Watson, and the final

prayers by the Rev. H. A. Marion.

The hymns "Pleasant Are Thy Courts

Above," "Sing Alleluia, Forth in

Duties Praise" and "Holy, Holy,

Holy, Lord God Almighty" were sung

with taste and feeling during the service.

The Lord Bishop addressed the con-

gregation taking as his text Ephesians

3: 21, "To Him be glory in the

Church; by Christ Jesus, throughout

all ages, world without end."

His address took the form of a pastoral

to the parishioners. He divided his subject into three parts: (1) the mission of the Church; (2) the Church, the home of souls; (3) the Church, the sanctuary of God. To give the words of the Bishop would encroach too much upon our space, and to give a synopsis would mar a clear, forcible and eloquent address. In conclusion the Bishop said that he could not close without referring to the change that would shortly take place in the parish occasioned by the removal of the Rev. W. E. Brown to the parish of St. Paul's at Regina.

He spoke feelingly

of the earnest, self-sacrificing work

done by him during his five years' in

cumbrance, and said that, although the

prospect of losing him was not a

pleasant one to the congregation, he

had not determined upon the step

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and he felt it his duty to offer their

vicar the vacant charge.

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HYPNOTIC MURDER.

AN UNPARALLELED TRIAL WHICH IS ON IN SWITZERLAND.

While Under the Influence of Hypnotism Trouillas Murders His Friend Soullier and the Courts are Now to Decide Whether He is Responsible.

The Court Assizes of Geneva, Switzerland, will be called upon to decide the most curious murder case ever appeared before a European court. The case will come up during this week, and scientific witnesses will be required to explain to the jury in what manner somnambulism or hypnotism affects the brain, and how far it may render a person irresponsible for his acts.

Last year at Toulon there was a corporal of infantry by the name of Trouillas, who gained the affection of a prominent concert-hall singer who was just then the rage in that city. The young lady, whose head was turned with affection to the same extent as was the corporal's, is named Pauline Aimee Bordenave. Trouillas adored the singer to such an extent that he deserted the army and eloped with her.

They went to Switzerland, settling at Chaux-de-Fond, where the young lady found an engagement in a concert salon. From this place they went to Geneva, where Trouillas secured a position as cashier in the famous beer garden of the Franciscans.

BEGAN TO SHOW TEMPER.

During all his previous experience the deserter had been of a placid and amiable disposition, but upon two occasions after reaching Geneva he gave way to most violent outbursts of temper. After each one of these scenes he experienced a nervous revulsion that left him almost powerless for any action or motion for several hours.

Trouillas and Mlle. Bordenave had a narrow escape in a small house, in the suburbs of Geneva. The house, as well as the adjoining room, was given by a man named Soullier, a tailor who had a shop on the Rue Rousseau, in the city itself, and between whom and the deserter a strong friendship sprang up.

One afternoon about the middle of March last Trouil was leaving his house when a neighbor, Mme. Tissot, spoke to him as he passed the door, and asked him if he was going into the city. He replied that he was, and that he had in his valise that he carried in his hand a carpenter tool that he was taking with him to have sharpened.

"Well, then, will you stop in at M. Soullier's shop and tell him not to forget to bring those seals home to me to-night that he promised?" said Mme. Tissot.

Trouillas promised that he would do so and continued on his way. At 6 o'clock in the evening he left the Cave de la Couronne, where he had taken a glass of claret, saying that he must be getting home. At 8 o'clock he was in M. Soullier's shop, throwing his arms wildly in the air, his eyes staring, and brandishing a chisel covered with blood, in his hand. He ran towards a cross street, and a crowd quickly followed, shouting "Stop him! stop him!"

Suddenly he threw up his arms and fell to the ground, stuttering: "He is down there; he is down there!"

The man who had fallen was Trouillas, and beside him in a little stream of water running through the street there was a pool of blood, apparently having fallen from his pocket, and which was covered with blood. At the same moment Soullier staggered out from his shop and said in a feeble voice: "I am killed! I have been assassinated me! Go for a doctor!"

His neighbors hastened for a physician, and tried to learn from the wounded man some particulars of the crime. But Soullier was too much exhausted to utter a word, and was dead before the physician arrived. It was found that he had received six stab wounds in the back, from which he bled and were blown on his head from a chisel.

Trouillas was taken to the nearest police station unconscious, and continually muttering: "Memes! Memes!" his familiar name for Mlle. Bordenave. A photograph of her was found in his pocket.

The physician connected with the station declared Trouillas to be in a complete state of catalepsy. His eyes were fixed, and it was impossible to move any part of his body. A strong electric shock was passed back and forth before his eyes without having any effect upon them; whatsoever they did not tremble, nor were they agitated in the slightest degree.

STUCK NEEDLES IN HIM.

Needles were inserted in his flesh without bringing forth any nervous response, and an incision was made in his arm without any blood flowing. The prisoner on being taken to the hospital lay for fourteen days in the same position, with his eyes closed and staring, his body was rigid, and he was unconscious. A watcher sat beside him day and night. To prevent his starving to death small quantities of milk were forced between his teeth.

On the fourth day while the nurse was arranging his bed and clothes Trouillas reached out his hand and took up the corner of the sheet that lay over him. Discovering then that he was in a hospital, he asked: "How is this that I am in a Cafe Concert?" Yesterday I was in the Cafe Concert."

On being pressed with questions, he showed that he remembered nothing of what had transpired. The result of his long unconsciousness was a terrible weakness, so great that he was unable to stand up and unable to talk above a whisper. Dr. Revillo, head surgeon of the hospital, was directed by the authorities to make a minute medical examination of the prisoner, and he declared that the man was not suffering from any general paralysis, but that he was the victim of a form of hysteria that produced hypnotism.

NO REASON FOR THE CRIME.

The most earnest investigation of the police has failed to show any reason why the crime should have been committed, and so the court has prepared for the forthcoming trial these questions, to be determined by scientific men:

Was the crime the consequence of an hysterical condition in the mind?

Was it the result of his crime that brought him into this cataleptic condition?

Was he in a somnambulistic state when he struck the blow?

Did he obey an irresistible impulse when he killed Soullier?

There are other complications in this mysterious case that lead to the suspicion that Trouillas was put in a hypnotic condi-

tion by others and forced to do this deed while so influenced.

NAVAL CONFLICTS.

Between the Iron Monsters that the Powers are Building—The Sinking of the Chinese Transport is but a Sample of the Work they Will Do.

"Counterfeits as a Blessing in Disguise," a humorous article by a correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, argues that the imitation of bank notes will soon reach a degree of perfection that will drive paper money out of market and oblige nations to live within their means and pay their debts in cash. Financial extravagance will become risky and expensive warfare almost impossible.

The improvement of warlike machinery may possibly tend to a similar result. Dynamite bombs and submarine torpedoes will make the battle of the future so murderous that war will cease to be a popular pastime and nations will learn to arbitrate their quarrels.

Naval engagements of the Lepanto and Trafalgar type have already become luxuries of the past. "Within 24 hours I shall be either an angel or a lord," said Admiral Nelson when he succeeded in bringing the French fleet to bay, but there is no doubt that the hostile engineers would have promoted his heavenward journey in an unexpectedly practical sense of the word if he had attempted his close range maneuvers against a ship armed with Ballard torpedoes. The Bianco Enceladus corvette of the Chilean rebels was literally blown into fragments by a torpedo that did not even quite touch her hull, but exploded in contact with the wire screen intended to protect her forecastle.

"It takes all romance out of naval engagements," says an eye witness of that catastrophe. "Sailors may be willing or even impatiently eager to serve their country in a trial of skill and pluck, but naturally lose heart in a contest with an infernal machine that baffles the efforts of human art and ingenuity. It makes an old sea dog of the heroic sea feel like Goethe's Valentin, the valiant soldier who longs to cross swords with the betrayer of his sister's honor, but loses heart when he begins to suspect that he has entered the lists against a demon."

The 2,000 soldiers of the Chinese troop ship must have shared that dismay. They represented the veterans of the Foo Chang infantry, but the torpedoes of the Japanese cruiser settled their fate at the first explosion. A hole penetrating the hull and the compartment bulkheads, and large enough to admit a good-sized lifeboat, will also admit a good-sized amount of water, and the ship will sink, and the gunners will be compelled to scuttle her. A few months ago some of the Perceau brothers, who live at French River, were arrested by Constable Duncan McCrae, formerly of Toronto, and fined. On account of this they have borne the constable a grudge.

On Friday evening last the four Perceau brothers with others went into French River and picked a quarrel with McCrae who ordered them away. They proceeded to Charlevoix Hotel, where there was trouble, and the constable was shot.

McCrae KILLED HIS MAN.

A Tough From Fracturing Shot Dead by the Toronto Ex-constable in Self-Defense.

Particulars have been received of the shooting affair at French River, in which William Perceau, a Frenchman from Penang, lost his life. A few months ago some of the Perceau brothers, who live at French River, were arrested by Constable Duncan McCrae, formerly of Toronto, and fined. On account of this they have borne the constable a grudge.

On Friday evening last the four Perceau brothers with others went into French River and picked a quarrel with McCrae who ordered them away. They proceeded to Charlevoix Hotel, where there was trouble, and the constable was shot.

THE SHOOTING WAS JUSTIFIED.

McCrae arrested one of the gang and had him by the throat when all the others attacked him and William Perceau grasped him by the throat. McCrae, with the intention of frightening them, drew his revolver. William Perceau was hammering on his head and aimed a blow at the revolver when McCrae's weapon was discharged, the bullet striking Perceau over the left eye, and killing him instantly. The other brothers ran away. It is the general opinion of those present that even if the constable had shot intentionally it was perfectly justifiable.

A Daring Deed.

While the mutinous Sepoys were attacking General Wheeler's entrenched at Cawnpore, a shot from their batteries blew up the contents of a two-wheeled cart, loaded with cartridges. It also set fire to the woodwork of the cart, which was standing in the place where the English ammunition was stored.

Both the mutineers and the English saw that if the fire was not extinguished there would soon be a most disastrous explosion. The Sepoy batteries, therefore, poured in a deadly stream of round shot, to prevent the English from putting out the flames.

A young lieutenant, Delaforce, unshorn by the concentrated fire of shot, threw away the long wood with his hands, thrashing the cart upon the blazing brands stilled the fire before it could be spread to the ammunition.

That was the sort of deed which stirred British lungs to hurras and British generals to praise in official orders. It is for such deeds that the Iron Cross of Germany, the French Cross of Legion of Honor, or the Victoria Cross of England are given. Each of these decorations marks the fact that a soldier has distinguished himself above his brave comrades.

Trouillas ever since he came out of his cataleptic condition has been absolutely sane, sensible and in every way in full possession of his reasoning powers.

A sharp advertiser, who offered for a small sum to supply women with cheap substitutes for hair pins, has been arrested in Boston for robbing the mail. He sent two rubber bands to each inquirer with the advice, "Send one end to the hat and fasten the other end behind one of your ears."

One of these complications is that it has been impossible to locate the origin of the poniard with which the murder was done. It has also been found impossible to learn where the prisoner passed the two hours and a half that intervened between the time he left the cafe and the moment he rushed out of Soullier's shop after having committed the murder.

FREQUENCY OF SUICIDE.

People Who Are Scraping and Scrambling for More Money Are Digging Their Own Graves.

Man, being the "master of his fate," we suppose, even feels at liberty to assume a fine loftiness of tone when talking upon such a humiliating subject as suicide. There has been a great deal of this talk in the newspapers of the old as well as of the new world lately. The frequency of suicide during the portion of the present year we have come through has led to it. The cause, unhappily, has not been conspicuously absent from this country and neighborhood. One part of the discussion has waged around the question: Does the increased number of self-murders indicate a growing tendency, or is suicide just now a seasonal desire? Many wise or speculative persons have favored the latter theory, relying learnedly, if not intelligently, on their knowledge of

SUN SPOTS AND WHAT NOT.

Others, with economical minds, are positive that the loss of fortune and the hard experience of poverty in the period of depression through which the industrial world has passed, or is passing, sufficiently accounts for the heavy crop of suicides. Four cases which we can recall in Ontario were certainly not of such a character. The victims either sacrificed themselves to love or worse. An American the other day was persuaded to make an end of himself after reading the philosophy of Mr. Ingersoll. He was neither in love nor poverty. It is also advanced as a plausible suggestion that people who are scraping and scrambling for more money are digging their own graves.

The annual production of French champagne is about 25,000,000 bottles. About 4,000,000 bottles of this go to the United States, a similar quantity to Russia, and almost as much to England.

SUN SPOTS AND WHAT NOT.

Others, with economical minds, are positive that the loss of fortune and the hard

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Some Items Which Will be Found of Interest to the Business World.

Returns from all plate glass factories in the United States show that a total of 767 pots in the country 492 are in operation.

Canada's mineral production last year reached a total value of \$19,250,000, or a quarter of a million dollars less than the previous year's output.

The output of pig iron by the German furnaces for the six months ended June 30 was 2,649,071 tons, being an increase of 247,131 tons, or 10.3 per cent., as compared with the first half of 1892.

The annual production of French champagne

is about 25,000,000 bottles.

Trade Unions have existed in China for over 4,000 years.

The Celestial workmen levy toll on every transaction according to laws laid down by their trades unions, and without a moment's hesitation take into consideration what his employer may consider proper.

The United States Consul at St. Petersburg reports that the early completion of the Siberian railroad "is likely to have a depressing effect upon the prices of grain throughout the world." One rough estimate places Siberia's European grain export at 6,000,000 bushels from the west Siberian section.

The British Chamber of Commerce at an annual meeting this month will consider the question of whether the Chinese may be allowed to continue their practice of commercial gambling, which is the chief method of producing by parties when they neither hold it nor have it contracted for.

This is to be done, "injuries trade, and caught it to be made illegal and attended with penal consequences."

A system of electric lighting is being put in at Juneau, one of the best known of Alaskan settlements—place of 2,000 inhabitants. When completed this will be the first central electric light plant in the territory. Electricity, however, has been used for some time in a limited way in the Alaskan mines. Water power is abundant everywhere, and the current is generated on the streams and carried to the mines by cables.

The world's gold product shows no diminution as some feared, but, on the contrary, according to the estimates of the United States mint and other data, shows a substantial increase. In 1873 the gold production of the world was \$155,000,000, and the production of 1892 is an estimated \$175,000,000, which is about \$20,000,000 in excess of that of 1893. The increase is general, being in the United States, South Africa and in Australia principally. This is more than the average annual value of both gold and silver from 1861 to 1867, and only \$16,000,000 less than the average annual value in the years of great silver production.

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LADY OLIVIA'S OPALS.

A Lady's Maid's Reminiscence.

I can't say I ever took to my Lady Olivia, though I lived so long with her and, after her own fashion, she behaved well to me. She was one of your flashing, dark-eyed beauties, haughty as an express, expecting all around to worship and obey her, and caring no more for human love—aye, not so much as the great mastiff at her father's gate did, and yet winning it almost without an effort, if one were to judge by the crowd of suitors that sprang up wherever she went.

She had been married when only eighteen to a gentleman of lower birth than herself, but of immense wealth, and on his death, which happened only four months after their union, she returned to her father's house and declared her intention of remaining a widow to the end of her life. She said that to the world; but I, who waited on her day and night—I, who saw her in all her moods—knew better.

For two years, however, she kept to her intention, and, though, what with her beauty and wealth, she had autocrat all ages and all ranks, she reached the age of twenty without endangering any. But all that came to an end, as I knew it would. She fell in love at last—yea, veritably in love.

Hubert Berria was a dark, stern, haughty-souled man, every inch a nobleman, but, to my mind, much more fit to inspire dread than love. His family was ancient, more ancient, I believe than Lady Olivia's, and it was even more distinguished, having been particularly fruitful in gentlemen and admiring. They were all rich. So altogether, the world said Lord Hubert Berria and Lady Olivia St. Marlow would be well matched.

Somewhat my lady seemed to change from that time, not so much in her outward conduct, for in society she was still the same proud, cold, queen-like creature; but in her private life, in the hours when she sat in that magnificent dressing room, with my eyes closed, watching over her, she seemed to it were to throw off her old self, and let the new peep out.

She was in love, intensely in love, and somehow it seemed to flash up in her great, dark eyes with a power that made one almost frightened, for it gave one a glimpse of the true fierceness of her nature. She was terribly restless, too, and although she moved like an animated statue before the world, she paced up and down her suite of apartments occasionally like a demented.

What had come over her I knew not, but at length some words of her own gave me a suspicion.

We were sorting jewellery, and, under her direction, I was packing up that which was to be taken with her to her tour, and setting aside the rest for alteration at the jeweller's, when we happened to come across a large oval brooch of singular workmanship. I observed my lady set it aside immediately, and then, as I fixed it on the same antique workmanship appeared, she gave a little start and let it drop.

"Why, Morton!" she began, and then she paused, and seemed almost to hold back her words, whilst her great, dark eyes fastened on me with a look which seemed to try and pierce my very soul.

I was not afraid of her, though, and so I looked her back in her white face, and answered.

"Well, my lady."

For a minute or two she was silent, but, in spite of her pride and hauteur, I knew she was burning to tell me something—aye, and it would out, too, if I waited her time patiently. I went on sorting the jewels, and then she said:

"My lady, I noticed that for my own sake you had given me a ring."

"I come to you rather on odd occasions," said my lady. "Do you happen to possess any old rings?"

"Yes. This is, I believe I have some opals among my jewels," answered my lady, quietly. "But how can that interest you, Hubert?"

"It does, though, strangely. Will you show me the ring?"

There was a silence, as if Lady Olivia hesitated. Then, however, she rose, and I heard her go to the casket of jewels, and I crept to the door and knelt down to where I knew was a certain small crevice. And I heard her take the adjoining room.

I solemnly declare I had no intention of listening till I happened to go into a closet to hang up some dresses, and then I noticed that every word of what was being said in the dressing-room was distinctly audible. I could also see into the room. And then the temptation was too irresistible.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ,
Would it were worthier?" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

THE TERRITORIAL EXHIBI- TION, 1895.

When the suggestion of holding a Territorial Exhibition in 1895, commemorative of the opening of the railway connecting two oceans, was made by Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, THE TIMES readily endorsed the proposition, and we see no reason for any change of opinion to-day. On the contrary, the more the subject is discussed, the more important the objects to be attained must impress themselves on all unprejudiced minds.

If the Lieutenant-Governor had done nothing more than make this suggestion which is so certain to be prolific of good results to the whole country, leaving to others the carrying of it out, he would deserve for that alone the lasting thanks of the people of these Territories. But His Honor has not stopped at that. He has set a commendable example of industry in connection with the enterprise; for, despite the fact of being prostrated by a lengthy illness, he has continued the work of organization. His energy was significantly illustrated by a recent trip of over six hundred miles, to open an agricultural exhibition at Macleod, during which he discussed several questions of importance to the Territories, and referring to the proposed Territorial Exhibition, briefly outlined what might be accomplished. He told the people that they must rely less upon the State and more upon themselves if they desired to secure permanent prosperity. Now we hold that every man throughout this vast country should rally to the support of the Territorial exhibition, and if there is unity of purpose and action, if there is an absence of sectional feeling, if there is patriotic devotion to the cause, nothing that has yet taken place which will do so much to establish the value of the resources of the country as this exhibition. It is but natural that Regina, the capital, should have been chosen for the first exhibition. There will be gathered together all the products of the different districts, the cattle, the horses, the vegetables and roots, as well as the cereals of Alberta; the timber, the grain, and the vegetables of Saskatchewan; the dairy products, the cereals, and other results of the diversified farming of Assiniboia. Thus visitors will be enabled to examine in concrete form all the products of the Territories, after which they can visit the various districts from which the display has been sent. As the exhibition is announced to take place about the latter part of August, it will be just the time for visitors to make a trip along the main line to Calgary, then down to Macleod or up to Edmonton, taking in the Red Deer and High River districts as well. Again from Regina the road north will enable them to go to the Prince Albert District. We understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway will issue coupon tickets at very reduced rates in order that anyone wishing to do so may inspect every portion of the country. Thousands of people will no doubt avail themselves of this opportunity to come from Minnesota, Dakota, Washington, Oregon and Kansas, as well as from every part of the Dominion. Intending settlers will learn through the letters of English correspondents visiting the fair what is to be seen, and no doubt delegates from different associations will be appointed to examine and report upon our resources. In making a large grant towards the enterprise the

Dominion Government has manifested wisdom and patriotism, realizing no doubt as they did, that a country which could carry off honors at the World's Fair in Chicago and the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, must be able to compete in the markets of the world with producers said to be more favorably situated. Again, this exhibition will promote the intermingling of the people of these Territories; it will create discussion and interchange of views and tend to remove any feeling of jealousy that may have heretofore been manifested from a sectional standpoint. It will do more, for it will lay the foundation for future exhibitions, and create a principle of emulation throughout every district. We learn that the Hudson Bay Company will exhibit the old and modern ways of business transacted by their officials. It is also said that a special exhibit of products raised by irrigation will be made, and these with the many outside transactions likely to be furnished will prove not only novel but practical and interesting from every point of view. We therefore say that it behoves the press of the Territories to speak with no uncertain sound in promoting the object in view.

A POWER FOR GOOD.

The Toronto World, a straight Conservative journal, has this to say of the Patron members of the Ontario Legislature:—"Conceding the seventeen Patrons, there remain in the Legislature forty-six straight Liberals and thirty Conservatives. The Patrons thus will hold the balance of power, if they will; and unless the two other parties unite against them on any point, the Patrons are likely to secure a good deal if not all the legislation they ask for. It is distinctly gratifying that so strong an independent element has been introduced into the provincial legislative body. Undoubtedly the Patrons, having no hopes of personal offices, unbribed by party patronage, untrammeled in the disinterested discharge of public duty, will fight more fearlessly and clearly for what they consider the public good than the average member of either of the old parties would.

The partial platform framed by the Patron meeting last week was both good in itself and a promise of future beneficial effort. No free passes for legislators; no prequites for lieutenant-governors; no extras for public officials; payment of public officials by fees, but not beyond a fair figure (for instance no \$8,000 a year sinecures of which at least one instance exists); tenure of office only during efficiency and good behavior; abolition of the class and professional privileges that have been arrogated to an injurious extent in some directions—all these are ideas of the right kind. It is to be hoped that the Patrons will be able to force the old parties to accept the bulk of them and of more like them.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The cost of legislation at Ottawa is \$900,000 a year; superannuated officials draw \$262,000 from the Federal treasury every year; the law costs of the Dominion amounted to \$141,000 in 1893; the Senate involves an annual cost of over \$140,000; the office of Governor-General is responsible for a yearly outlay of \$100,000 of the people's money; thirteen Cabinet Ministers cost the people of Canada \$92,000 a year; the salaries of eight lieutenant-governors amount to \$71,000 more; a military college gets away with over \$70,000; the parliamentary messenger service costs \$20,000.

Hon. David Mills says we must keep up a certain governmental splendor to maintain a footing with other nations. Tis an awful grind but we must submit. If yards of gold lace will make the nations respect us, then we must be highly and mightily respected.

It seems evident that the Patrons of Industry have been organized none too soon. The plank in their platform which demands a "general reduction in the machinery of government" should be made the watchword of the electors of Canada.

A Liberal government by a readjustment of tariff, which is in reality all the Liberal leaders dare promise, might do something towards equalizing the weight of the burden upon the ratepayers, but so long as reckless extravagance on governing machinery is maintained, the burden still remains.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

The Ottawa Journal favors compulsory voting. It points out that tax-paying is compulsory. Jury and militia duty are the same, except upon lawful exemption or excuse. The duty of attendance as a witness of serving on a sheriff's posse, of obeying the laws and ordinances is compulsory. Why should the highest and most important duty of all be left a matter of discretion?

Nearly all other duties of citizenship are compulsory. Why should not voting be made so? It is the act upon which the modern democratic idea rests. It is the duty of duties. It is the right preservative of all rights. Why should citizens be permitted to neglect it?

Citizens who would naturally favor honest and efficient government have no right by their neglect to impose dishonest and bad government upon municipalities or the state. Privilege imposes obligations. Rights carry responsibilities. Duty neglected leads to duty enforced. Compulsory voting may yet become a necessity.

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

A Yankee editor down in Iowa, whose lively weekly regularly reaches our table, ironically gives vent to some thoughts arising from experience, in the following fashion:

"There is no possible reason why every country paper should not be perfect. If editors improved their opportunities the villages would have newspapers superior to the metropolitan journals. Everybody (except the editor) knows just how a country newspaper should be run. It sometimes seems strange how a perverse fate has in every instance put somebody in charge of the local newspaper who does not know how it should be run and left a hundred other men in town who are able to say just how it should be conducted. Everybody in the village, from the minister of the gospel to the crap shooter gamin in the alley, could tell in a moment just how the paper can be lifted from the gulf of poverty on a tidal wave of prosperity. If an error is made, every man on the list is in a fever to call the editor's attention to it and advise him how it might have been avoided. Let the rural scribe go and stand on the street corner and five men out of every ten who pass will stop and give him a valuable pointer with regard to the manner in which the paper should be run. The man who cannot run an absolutely perfect paper when told several times a year by every subscriber just how to do it is certainly a chump. It is a strange fact that there is no other business, on the face of the earth so thoroughly understood by the general public as the business of the country publisher. We don't care if the editor of a country paper has a list of ten thousand subscribers, he can't find a man on the list who believes the paper is as good as it should be under the circumstances, and ninety-nine out of every hundred believe in their hearts they could publish a better one themselves. The paper, according to the idea of the average subscriber, should consist of twenty-four pages of solid reading matter each week, all for one dollar a year. It should be illustrated and should contain matter superior to the magazine article, and even then the subscriber would criticize severely. If the poor publisher should make them a present of his paper, giving as a premium a choice between an upright piano and a bicycle, and furnish each week a 16-page supplement with illustration in colors, the chronic kicker would soon find fault because he had not offered as a premium a house, and lot with water privileges and a barn."

We sincerely pity our friend in his selection of locality and surroundings. That he is relating a true and a too frequent experience is entirely probable. While well-meaning advice should always be received thankfully, it cannot but be discouraging to be told every day and even many times a day that what you have done to the best of your ability was not well done and should have been done differently. If a concourse of customers should file through a store week in and week out, everyone suggesting that an extra shelf should be placed here, that the elevator generated a draught, that the dry goods clerk should wear an eyeglass, that the delivery wagon needed a new wheel and repainting, that a free lunch counter should be added, and so on, how long, think you, would the proprietor of the store survive. He would be driven to desperation on the seventeenth day, and would either burn his store, start shooting his customers and be hung as a victim of well-mean advice, or he would sell out and start a newspaper to teach people that if they would mind their own business he would do his best to help them.

THE TIMES congratulates itself and its readers that the state of affairs prevailing in Iowa is not experienced here. We have received and accepted advice and suggestions, but they never came in a bothersome manner. On the contrary, comments have been almost invariably of a commendatory character. Not a day goes by but some subscriber is so good as to say that "last issue was capital—really the best paper ever got out in Moose Jaw." And not alone from local subscribers do we receive words of encouragement. With pardonable pride we will produce a few samples of what the mails bring us.

C. J. Atkinson, to whom we are indebted for our rudimentary knowledge of the newspaper profession, writes from Mimico, Toronto:

"I congratulate you heartily on the excellent appearance and enterprising character of THE TIMES under your management. It deserves success. 'Fight it out along that line if it takes all summer.'—(Gen'l Grant.)

Rev. S. J. Taylor, Montreal, writes:

"I am receiving your good paper. Your enterprise merits success and is a great advance on the past."

A retired journalist, now living in Eastern Assiniboia, who grew gray in the service, says:

"I received with pleasure two copies of THE MOOSE JAW TIMES, and I congratulate you on so creditable a production. Please put me on your list of subscribers."

From the letter of a Calgary barrister we make an extract:

"I like THE TIMES very well. I should, of course, prefer to see it a good Tory organ. About the Patrons I do not know much. As long as they don't support the Grits it is O.K. But no matter what side of politics THE TIMES may take up, I do hope its present genius may ever succeed."

Yet, withal, the same old summer cap still fits our head.

In a recent sermon, Rev. A. J. Goebel, at New Denver, B.C., gave the following bit of experience, which suggests the remedy of "faith" for dry periods when irrigating ditches are not convenient:

A few days ago New Denver town was threatened by fire and storm. The heavens were black with smoke, and everybody was looking up and saying "I wish we could get a good shower." "I hope it will rain," etc., but no one seemed to express any faith in getting the blessing by prayer. My heart was pouring forth pleadings for the needed rain, and the few drops that came seemed to me as the "sound of abundance of rain." At midnight I was awakened by the patterning of a few drops on the shingles, and I lifted my soul in thankfulness to the Lord, because he was still mindful of his people. I had scarcely despatched the first message of thanksgiving, when the rains descended in torrents till the waters ran in streams about the house. The answer of prayer was so clear to me, that I could not mistake the fulfillment of our Master's promise and the thought came to my mind that showers of spiritual blessings were lingering over us ready to be poured out.

"Higher Education" is a question about which much has of late been written. The Brantford Expositor enlarged on the subject and mentioned incidentally the fact that a university graduate applied to that paper the other day for the position of junior reporter. When a man whose training represents the cost of a good fifty-acre farm is ready to accept a situation carrying with it a salary of about \$8 a week it is quite clear that we are going to extremes in the matter of higher education, and the state, which bears the onus of upholding the entire educational fabric, clearly threw away money on that young man's education. Had the youth spent one half of the time at the type cases that he spent receiving education at college, he would have been receiving continuously a living wage and would now command at least a third more pay than his costly education enables him to earn.

Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes are based primarily upon the old idea that knowledge is power, and there is no community of 50 men anywhere in the country that cannot, by adopting it, do themselves good, and build up and strengthen each other in the effort to make a living. All that we have to do is to realize that we don't know enough, that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and that by coming together, joining hearts and hands, and trying to help one another, we can help ourselves, build up the community, strengthen the cause of successful agriculture and increase our profits.—ED.

"Gerrymander" promises to be the issue in the approaching election in Wolseley constituency. The present member is a resident of Wolseley town. Grenfell is in the same riding and its people accuse the member of having by the new Legislative Assembly Ordinance carved the boundaries to make sure his own re-election. The Standard says there's nothing in it, while Mr. Dill, the member, says he will lose fifty votes by the re-arrangement.

At the Methodist General Conference a modification was made in the three years' term of pastorate, to the effect that when demanded by three-fourths of the Quarterly Board and endorsed by two thirds of the Stationing Committee, any pastorate may be extended to four or five years. An ancient rule prohibiting the wearing of gold ornaments or costly raiment by members of Methodist congregations, was rescinded.

Florence Nightingale, who is quite an invalid and confined to her couch, still takes an active part in the work of the world. She has been lately organizing a health crusade among the cottagers of Buckinghamshire—where she lives—for the purpose of instructing them in questions of ventilation, drainage and the like sanitary matters.

Whiskey is a prolific originator of conventions, but water has done its share this month. The meeting of advocates of a deep water channel to the great lakes held at Toronto, and the Irrigation Congress at Denver were important conventions.

Trade papers announced that business generally in America is reviving. English papers unite in the opinion that trade is improving in the British Isles, on the continent and in South America. In Australia, however, there are no grounds for cheerfulness.

Dalton McCarthy has adopted the Patrons' platform, excepting Clause 11 which is "the abolition of the Canadian Senate."

The protectionist government in Victoria, Australia, was defeated at the polls last week.

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D. J. Robertson,
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Will sell his immense stock
of furniture in small lots or in
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"ONE PRICE STORE;"
The buyer's bid takes the
article every time. No reasonable
offer refused, as the stock
has to be cleared out before
New Years. Write for
Catalogue.

D. J. ROBERTSON,
Scarth St. Regina.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

I understand that the Royal Temperance Society who attended the C.P.R. picnic on last Friday held a meeting during the afternoon in Qu'Appelle when the question of Prohibition was discussed. It was decided unanimously, I believe, to support in the coming elections such candidates as are committed to the principle and policy of Prohibition. This certainly is a very pronounced but consistent step to take. The carrying out of this principle by the members of this Order residing within our own constituency will be anxiously awaited. Their courage and consistency is to be admired, for it seems that if temperance societies mean anything they ought to stand for united action in support of the cause of prohibition. No doubt the popular feeling in and around Moose Jaw is very much in favor of temperance and if Royal Temperance men would vote in harmony with their own resolutions there is good reason to believe that they could elect their candidate.

The local and general press, by the way, is giving of late very considerable attention to the interest and influence of the Patrons. It is a matter of not a little surprise that the latter have not yet, to my knowledge, put themselves on record as opposed to the liquor traffic. The agricultural element of our country has in the east given no uncertain sound on this question and the rural majorities for the principle of prohibition have usually been very large. The general intelligence and independence of the farming population have enabled them to speak with decision when called upon to do so. There can be no doubt but that the adoption of the principles of prohibition would simply, from a political standpoint, give them a strong support from the general temperance electorate of any constituency. Any movement would be hailed which will force this issue upon the people of our town and country.

Archbishop Ireland, in a recent address, said: "We thought we meant business years ago in this warfare against drink, but I hope God will forgive us for our weakness, for we went into the battle-field without sufficient resolution. We labored under the fatal mistake that we could argue out the question with the liquor-sellers. We imagined there was some power in moral suasion; that when we should shew them the evil of their ways, they would abandon the traffic. We have seen there is no hope of improving in any shape or form the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely. I have lost too much of my time striving in the past to repair the fearful wrong of the drink traffic. I have lost too much in speaking of total abstinence in hall and pulpit to men who, while listening, were with me, but who, out in the streets, would be invited by the saloon keeper to take a drink and forget their resolutions. Well, some of us are growing old and do not intend to be throwing away our time in arguing with people who will not be converted, and I, for one, am going to go in with terrible earnestness in the future in this war against liquor in all shapes. I mean business this time."

ALCOHOL AMONG THE GREAT.

With such examples as we have before us in history and literature, it is ill for any man to pretend to feel in safety by a suggestion of the possibility of his becoming a slave to drink. Neither education nor intellect necessarily places any man above the peril of excess. Who does not know the failings of Pitt, and of many statesmen who were his contemporaries, in what Sir George Trevelyan has described in his harrowing chapter as the "Age of Gout"? Who does not know the deplorable degeneracy of Bonnie Prince Charlie? Who has not read of the infirmity of Addison? Who has not mourned over the pathetic out-cries of remorse and wretchedness uttered by Burns, by Charles Lamb, by Hartley Coleridge? One of the most eminent clergymen and men of genius of his age says, in one of his published letters: "I must be on my guard, for I find that I am getting an ugly fond-

ness for alcohol." What multitudes of men, ay, and of women—men and women of high principles and religious instincts—have yet been slowly swept into the vortex of excess under the influences of misfortune, of solitude, of depression, or of old age!

"Let us all carry with us, deeply stamped upon our hearts and minds," said Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool, in 1892, "a sense of shame for the great plague of drunkenness, which goes through the land sapping and undermining character, breaking up the peace of families, choosing for its victims, not the men and women originally the worst, but persons of strong social susceptibility, and open in certain respects to temptation. This great plague and curse, gentlemen, let us remember, is a national curse, calamity, and scandal."—Archdeacon Farrar.

Sensible Firemen.

The following article clipped from St. Paul Pioneer Press has been sent us, with a request that it be reproduced:

The action of the national convention of the Brotherhood of Firemen is not only highly commendable, as an example to organized labor everywhere, but it shows how the events accompanying the late strike have impressed themselves upon the minds of intelligent workmen. Occasional local organizations, particularly in Chicago, have been led off by hot-headed members to the passage of resolutions sympathizing with the Debates, condemning the federal government for preserving order and saving property from destruction, and have so placed themselves unfortunately in a position that they cannot defend. Here is an organization much more intimately interested than any of them. When the other employees of the railroads went out on the order of Debts, the great question was what the engineers and firemen would do. If these followed on the sympathy principle, it would be almost impossible to operate the roads. If they stood by their posts, it was a matter of comparatively short time to fill the other places. There was considerable division of opinion and diversity of action among the firemen themselves. Many of them sympathized with the strikers, some of them went out, and the question of policy involved was held over to await action by the convention which has just adjourned.

This body took the most positive action in the premises, leaving no room for doubt hereafter as to the position of the Brotherhood of Firemen when there is a sympathetic strike. This was all the more notable in that Mr. Debts was present at the sessions. He went there, according to the general impression, with the intent to down Grand Master Sergeant, procure an endorsement of his own action, and bring the firemen into his great scheme for a single organization to include all varieties of railway employees. The convention scuttled him in the most positive fashion. It adopted a series of resolutions, that cover the whole ground of the strike and condemn it uncompromisingly. They censure the men who struck out of sympathy. They protest against any attempt to drag the brotherhood into disturbances in which it has no direct interest. They pledge themselves to be non-combatants in future, until a general strike has been ordered by their own authorities in a regular way. And as a distinct mark of disapprobation, they reduced the salary of the officer of their organization who advised the men not to work with non-union members, leaving all the others untouched. In this unmistakable fashion do they repudiate Debts and maintain the reputation that their order has won. It is necessary only for honest laboring men to have a chance to think soberly in order to see that they have no enemy more dangerous or more ruthless than the man who leads them into such disturbances as that which was rocking the country a few months ago. Debts cost the railroads a lot of money; but the injury and wrong that he inflicted on labor were incomparably greater. The right principles of labor organization—one of the fundamental of which should be diligent attention to its own affairs and a refusal to mix in those of others—lead to such distinct successes as have been achieved by the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. That is the kind of union that will prosper and benefit its members. Thoughtful labor puts the stamp of its disapproval on the revolutionary ideas of agitators of the stripes of Debts and Howard and Hogan. Their little day is over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Times does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

Mr. Laurier and the Mercier Fund.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The Leader alleges in a late editorial that Mr. Laurier made use of Count Mercier's money to fight the last general election. I challenge the Leader to prove the statement. From a Conservative organ this charge is almost flattering. The Conservatives have kept their hold on power simply by gross corruption and bribery. When the Hon. Mr. Martin contested Winnipeg last fall, there was personation and I have no doubt bribery as well. If the Leader is going to hold up the government as a government composed of apostles of political purity I fancy it will have a task beyond even its powers. Mr. Davis is, we all know, independent as far as the Northwest is concerned, but he is still obedient to the crack of the party whip and "to the gods who slumber at Ottawa."

Yours, &c.,
Consistency.

Regina, Sept. 21st, 1894.

The Fall Fair.

They are making preparations for the big fall fair. And the farmer and his family are loaded up with care; They are rubbing down the gelding and the big broad mare, And the three-year-old is frisky—you ought to see him rear, As they run him round the pastures when they've got an hour to spare. They make him go full sail, With red ribbons in his tail; Yes, they're making preparations for the big fall fair.

They are combing out the fleeces on the thoro-bred rams; They are picking out the best of the pretty spring lambs; The tired man is working on a wicker work rug; For the easy transportation of the pedigree pig; And the boys are all constructing the cutest little pens; For the safety and the comfort of the Vere de Vere hens; The "ristocratic" bull With turnip tops is full—He'll make a great sensation at the big fall fair.

They are making preparations for the big fall fair: There is very much excitement in the circumambient air; Each farmer has a pumpkin that can't be beat, bigish, And everybody stands to win upon a certain squash.

Not to mention barley, wheat and oats, and buckwheat, corn and peas, And the products of the vine and the harvest of the trees?

While I hear the housewife mutter,

"They'll never beat that butter!"

Yes, they're making preparations for the big fall fair.

—THE KHAN.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding completeness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back, etc., every part of the urinary passages in male or female, and in relieving the tension of water and pain, curing it almost immediately. If you want quickly relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

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Chronic Diseases are caused by Deranged Nerve Centres
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LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part, if therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and **Will Relieve in One Day** the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twisting of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

In Bed Six Years

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 8, 1893.
South American Medicine Company.

GENTLEMEN—I received a letter from May 27, stating that my wife had been suffering from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. At this time I could not sit up straight for twenty days at a time, and could not stand, anything. My condition was held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the six years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would lie cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise up and take a step, or by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking spells gradually disappeared, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a godsend to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster or any citizen, all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

MISS ELLEN STOLTZ,
GENTLEMAN SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27, 1893.

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature).

Rev. W. S. Barker

Sick Headache.

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAVENFORDVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the grandest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone.

Mrs. W. T. ENSMINGER.

State of Indiana
Montgomery County.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1897.

CHAR. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccup, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in **one day**, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893. (My signature) Reuben E. Truax

Walkerton, Ontario.

Price, One Dollar

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

AGRICULTURAL

Device For Feeding Sheep.

The old-fashioned sheep pens gave the lambs free access to the feeding racks, and generally from thence to the barn floor, in both of which situations they managed to soil a good deal of feed, and to afford a little inconvenience to the owner. Moreover,



CONVENIENT FEEDING RACKS FOR SHEEP.
The old fashioned racks were very inconvenient when feeding grain or roots to the sheep, as their heads were either in the dish, or continually in it way, while those which first received their grain or root ration finished it soon after the last one was given them, which gave the strong animals a chance to eat their own and then to fight for the ration of the weaker. The device shown herewith consists of narrow little doors, one for each sheep in the pen, through which only their heads can protrude. If the doors have been thoroughly tied you can take it out with a sieve, and work it at once. The butter should then be worked gently until the moisture is all out and the grains have properly adhered to each other; it is then ready to be made into prints or rolls for the market.

THE UNION JACK.

Origin and Use of the National Ensign of Great Britain.

The flag of England is a red cross on a white field; that of Scotland a white St. Andrew's cross on a blue field. These flags were combined when England and Scotland united in 1683, and on the union with Ireland the Irish flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white field, was added. The union of the three countries is thus indicated on the "union." The St. George's cross of England remains as before, and is the central feature of the flag, dividing it into four quarters, occupied by the St. Andrew's crosses of Scotland and the red cross of Ireland, which are placed side by side.

Aboard a British warship the "union" is hoisted only when the Queen or an admiral is aboard. English ships sail under the British ensign, of which there are three kinds—white, blue and red—each with a union in a square in the upper part of the hoist; that portion of the flag along the staff. The navy, and by special commission, the Royal Yacht Club, sail under the white ensign, which has, besides the red cross of St. George over the whole. The blue ensign is a privilege allowed to those merchant ships which are officered by members of the naval reserve and one-third of whose crews belong to the reserve. It is also flown by a few yacht clubs. The red is the merchantman's ensign.

Until 1864 the British naval fleet was divided into three squadrons, each commanded by an admiral, who was known by the name of the "Admiral of the fleet," the "Admiral of the navy" and the "Admiral of the white." The distinction was abolished because it was found puzzling in action and was often eliminated. Trafalgar, for instance, was fought under the white ensign. The French and Spanish ships went into action without setting their colors, but were later obliged to hoist them so as to be able to strike them.

Hooks And Knobs of Spools.

No one has an idea what comfort can be had from common empty spools, until one has been through the trial of using rough nails as hooks, and in consequence suffered from rents and tears in the clothing.

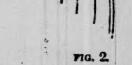


FIG. 1.
FIG. 2.
Now to remedy this first slip an empty spool on the nail itself is hammered in place to serve as a hook (Fig. 1). The same idea holds good in making a knob or handle for the lid of a barrel (Fig. 2), or anything needing a knob. Of course these hints are more especially for those "roughing it" or summering in sea-side or mountain cottages, where such little conveniences are fully appreciated.

A Good Law.

An act passed by the Dominion Government during the last session makes several important changes in the law regulating the trial of youthful offenders. Among other things the new law directs all judges and magistrates to try children under 16 years of age without publicity, and apart from the trial of other accused persons. Such children must also be confined in separate apartments and secluded entirely from the society of adults. When the offender is under 14 years of age, the new law requires that the executive officer of the Children's Aid Society shall be notified, in order that he may investigate the cause of the offence and likewise the home treatment of the child. The magistrate may dispense over to the guardianship of the Society, or be reared under its care. The probable benefits of such an alliance between the law and Christian philanthropy are apparent to the most careless observer, the combination being all the more feasible because there are no new officers to be provided, and no new machinery necessary in the carrying out of the law.

It is to keep the curd as far as possible out of the water, and simply make use of the lactic ferment. I may also say, as I promised you before, that the process I have just described is just exactly that to be observed in souring your fresh skim milk, and when it is properly soured you take the butter out of the milk, and use it instead of butter. I may here say that when you use butterfat for souring your cream, it should be done in a similar way. That is to keep the curd as far as possible out of the water, and simply make use of the lactic ferment. I may also say, as I promised you before, that the process I have just described is just exactly that to be observed in souring your fresh skim milk, and when it is properly soured you take the butter out of the milk, and use it instead of butter. I may here say that when you use butterfat for souring your cream, it should be done in a similar way.

To preserve the butter in grain while washing, the temperature must be reduced below fifty-five degrees: those who have a supply of ice should drop one or two small pieces into the churn after they have reduced the speus and are giving the few final turns. The ordinary practice is to pour in cold or iced water to harden the grain in the proportion of about one pound to eight of the buttermilk, and the churn should then have two or three turns given to it; but many people, especially those

The Chinese legation is the largest in Washington.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

According to the examination just made by the order of the Greek Patriarch, the Byzantine edifices of Constantinople have not suffered severely by the earthquake.

Mme. Lucre, the widow of the music publisher, who has just died in Milan, carried the business herself after her husband's death, and was among the first to introduce Richard Wagner's operas to the public.

During the visit of the British Association to Oxford a statue of the great physician Sydenham, who was an Oxford man, was presented to the University Museum by the warden and two former fellows of All Souls.

Sir Edwin Landseer's house in St. John's Wood road is about to be torn down to make way for a new railroad. It was built from the artist's own designs, and the walls of the studio and the door panels are covered with paintings by his hand.

THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH.

Was due to an Accident of which Edison Took Advantage.

A number of years ago, at the time when Edison was experimenting on diaphragms for the telephone, he had constructed a number of small sheepskin diaphragms to compare with the metal ones. To some of these sheep skin diaphragms he attached a small needle, which was intended to project toward the magnet and assist in conveying the vibration caused by the human voice. The sheepskin diaphragms did not fulfill Edison's expectations, and were thrown aside as useless.

Trying idly with these discarded diaphragms, his assistants discovered that by holding them in front of their mouths and emitting a guttural sound between the lips a peculiar noise approaching music could be produced. In passing one of the men engaged in playing on a diaphragm one day, Edison playfully attempted to stop the noise by touching the projecting metal pin with his finger.

"Do that again," said Edison, and it was repeated, and again the pin impinged upon his finger, to his evident delight. He repeated the experiment with other assistants, getting them to talk against the diaphragm.

Finally he retired to his den and commenced drawing diagrams for new machine copy, which his assistants speedily made, and a few days later the first phonograph was put together.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Scene on Board a Man-o'-War—Discipline in Its Most Perfect Development.

To watch a ship's crew in the most exciting moment of clearing for action to realize the value of discipline in its most perfect development—the result of the constant practice that gives faultless precision.

Whenever bugles sound the call and the boatman's mate's pipe shrill echoes, the men, wherever they may be, whether on watch or asleep in hammocks, assemble at their allotted stations with marvellous celerity. There is a momentary trampling of feet between decks, a rattle of arms, and their silence so profound that any word of command can be distinctly heard 'fore and aft along the deck even of such a ship as the *Hippsile*.

At the words "Clear for action," there is a commotion which a landsman might mistake for a panic as men rush from point to point. A blue jacket never walks when a red is given, but does everything at the double. Even on shore, at a station and to go to it by the quickest and shortest way. With a rapidity that seems wonderful, companion ladders, with their ponderous gangways, are unshipped and lowered away; railings around the low decks fore and aft are lowered; the ventilating cowls and chimney stacks disappear, to be replaced by covers flush with the deck; hatchets are battened down, water-tight doors closed, and tackle rigged for hoisting ammunition from the magazine. Between decks every one is something of the same kind, being done quickly and quietly, and the men stand to their guns. When the bugles sound for firing to commence, the great barbette turntables revolve slowly, turned by unseen power, and the quick-firing guns in maindeck batteries are worked with surprising facility by detachments of Royal Marine Artillery.

The war in Corfu has brought out prominently the control which England has over the submarine cable system of the world. English companies own lines having a length of more than 150,000 miles, which cost over £30,000,000 and produce a revenue of more than £4,000,000. The Government has done everything in its power to facilitate the laying of these cables by subventions and patronage, and the preliminary surveys have been nearly all made by the naval authorities. In return the companies are obliged to give priority to the despatches of the imperial and colonial services over all others, to employ foreigners and allow no interference in the case of war, to replace their servants by Government officials when required.

The report of the British Customs Commissioners just published gives the gross receipts of revenue for the year ending March 31, 1894, as £19,964,319 an increase of £78,890 over last year, but over £90,000 less than was expected. The revenue from coffee, which had been steadily decreasing, last year reached £170,000, or 4.5 per cent. less than last year, that from tea, £140,000, 6.7 per cent. less than in 1893 in a less to the Government of £140,000, and coconuts and tobacco also decreased slightly. Brandy brought in £1,355,000, an increase of £30,000, and tea £3,500,000, an increase of £90,000, or 2.75 per cent.

Lord Roberts has been making another interesting little speech on the condition of the army in India. When he first went there the soldiers had no refuge, when of duty, save the cantens. Then regimental institutes were established, and became successful centres of the drinking bar. The men developed a taste for the pursuit of light literature, and Lord Roberts declares that when he left India the reading-rooms were crowded and the cantens empty. Something of the same sort is going on in England. The free libraries of the cities are

largely attended, and licensed victuallers are complaining of the slackness of trade.

The marriage of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse has been postponed until the middle of January, when it will take place at St. Petersburg, according to present arrangements. The report that Princess Alix had objected to enter the Greek Church is a pure invention, and one of the most absurd. The Czarewitch was away long before the Czarewitch proposed to her that his wife must become a member of that communion. Princess Alix is to be baptized and formally admitted into the Greek Church when she goes to Russia shortly on a visit to her sister, the Grand Duchess Serege. A German Princess, when she becomes a member of the Greek Church on marriage, has to array herself in a night-gown, and before the assembled Grand Dukes and court officials in Russia, to get into a bath, immersion being part of the ceremony.—Truth.

Household.

Household Routine.

Every housekeeper will testify that it is not the steady routine work which goes on day after day which endangers the health and rouses the temper, but that it is the unexpected occurrences which make such inroads on the time and patience of the busy and orderly housewife. The latter are the "continual dropping which wears the hardest stone." In the harmonious home each member of the family contributes her share of the work, but there are certain individuals and unfortunately their number is legion, who cannot seem to conform themselves to the routine of any house.

They invariably tangle up the work by insisting on pursuing their own way, regardless of the convenience of all other members of the household. In all sorts of ways they manage to interfere with the regular order of things and make double work for everyone else. Some housekeepers have no idea of system, and are hard drudging workers, forever scrubbing and cleaning floors and pantries, but never keeping them clean. A good housekeeper's work is not accompanied by hustle and noise, in fact, the machinery of good house-keeping moves so smoothly and noiselessly that the person who runs her house on the haphazard, who runs a house that such perfect order can be preserved with out any display of extraordinary work. The reason is, that the work is all done at an appointed time, and if there is to be extra work, an extra effort is made. Lack of thorough system in the home cannot but result in serious breaks in the comfort of the family. The one thing to be desired in a house-keeping, which should be considered before everything else, is the convenience of all work in the house. To secure it, order, punctuality and cleanliness are necessary, but when the order or cleanliness become abrasive comfort is impossible. The systematic housekeeper does not attempt more than she knows she can accomplish. She does not undertake unnecessary work which she knows cannot be accomplished without hurry and confusion and which will put back necessary work. It requires cool judgment to estimate what is needed and independent to carry it out. When one wishes to join a society which her husband and children are joining, it requires some independence to refuse because it will interfere with necessary work at home, though in general it will be found that such a woman does more for churches and charitable objects, because her time is so disposed that she has more to spare. The basket of family sewing is not allowed to get beyond her needle, and she resents the amount of mending she has to do, but the proverb "a stitch in time saves nine" is still true. She has a book and does not allow her expenses to go one penny beyond her income. Her patience is seldom tried by the overworking of lamps, and breaking of china, because she is careful, and the whole secret of her system lies in her care of little things. She fully realizes that "perfection is no trifles, trifles make perfection." This very carefulness saves her much of the labor of the negligent woman. Nothing is more wearisome on the nervous system than the irritation arising from haphazard methods of housekeeping.

A Bachelor's Opinion.

I have read a great deal about "the sphere of women," and I have finally concluded that a true woman is she for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration is sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislators exercise themselves in making laws for her nursery, whose intellect has fled enough for her to communicate with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honor than his love and admiration, a woman who does not let her husband stand to her toilet, and does not disdain to be beautiful, believes in the virtue of gloss, well-kept hair and well-fitting gowns, and who exercises rents and raveled edges, slouched shoes and audacious made-ups, a woman who speaks low and does not speak too much, who is patient and gentle, intellectual and industrious, who loves more than her reasons, and rarely argues, but adjusts with a smile. Such a woman is the wife we have been informed of in our lives, and the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past. Such a woman as this does more for woman's cause than all the law-makers put together.

Relishes.

Green Tomato Chowchow.—2. Chop fine one gallon of green tomatoes, two quarts of cabbage, one teacup of green pepper. Drain one-half hour. Add one cup of sugar and one-quarter of a cup of salt. Mix well together, cover with warm vinegar, and seal in cans.

Beet Chowchow.—One gallon of chopped, cooked beets, two quarts of finely chopped cabbage, one of grated horseradish, one of sugar, one tablespoon of salt, and black pepper to taste. Cover with vinegar, and set in a cool place. This will keep a long time.

The proprietor of one of the southern California "truck farms" is boasting of an onion 26 inches in circumference, weighing seven and one-quarter pounds.

Green Tomato Chowchow.—1. Chop fine two quarts of tomatoes and one of onions. Squeeze and drain. Put in a porcelain kettle, and add one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of salt, one teaspoon of red pepper with enough vinegar to cover. Scald till heated through. Can.

Chili Sauce.—Cook one gallon of peeled tomatoes and one quart of onions till tender, add one quart of finely chopped cabbage, one-half teacup of green pepper, one tea-cup of sugar, and one pint of water. Let raise, boil, and keep in a cool place.

Canned Tomatoes.—Scald and peel, but do not cut, and boil for ten minutes before setting over the fire. Cook till done; and salt, then can and seal immediately. These keep the taste of fresh fruit.

The clock which was actually made by the royal hands of Louis XVI. came into the possession of a member of the Rothschild family two or three years ago. It is probably the most valuable clock in existence, its present owner giving no less than £23,000 for this remarkable timepiece.

A woman occasionally gets old to fall back upon.

An M. C. R. train of twenty cars of cattle recently ran from St. Thomas to Victoria, 107 miles, without a stop, in three hours and twenty minutes.

A woman occasionally gets old to fall in love, but a man never does.

THE TYPHOON.

The Breded Storm That Rains the Region of the China Sea.

"The worst storms," says an old captain, "are the typhoons of the Chinese sea. They cover a large area, are uncertain in their movements and follow each other quickly. The typhoon season is on just now. And I see that one reason the Japanese and Chinese war fleets are anxious to stay at home is because they are afraid of the big storms.

"The first signs of the storm are light cirrus clouds coming from the east, with hot, dry weather, very light winds, and a slight rise in the barometer. This bad weather lasts for several days.

"There are usually halos to be seen round the sun by day and round the moon by night, while the phosphorescence of the sea becomes suddenly increased; the sunsets and sunrises become gloriously colored with crimson, gold and amber, and the twilight rays are beautiful beyond description.

"Then, at a distance of about 50 miles from the centre of the activity of the typhoon, heavy swells begin to break on the surface of the ocean. A heavy swell in China sea is a sure indication of a typhoon.

"Then, the cirrus clouds begin to be rendered gradually by heavy masses of cumulus, and where the clouds are visible, the sea is seen to be stirred by faint, pale, pale cirrus clouds. Next, the temperature begins to fall, and the air becomes very oppressive from increasing dampness. During the early hours of the morning, a slight haze is noticed and the sky presents a threatening and vaporous appearance.

"At this stage of a typhoon's growth the animal world, including human beings, seem to be strangely affected. Numerous writers have very graphically described the ominous temerities of animals and the nervous excitement manifested while the overpowering sense in the human mind of foreboding, present and coming danger are in many cases visible short of actual terror.

"The weather is depressing and many people find it impossible to sleep. All sorts of vermin, including snakes, spiders, beetles, frogs and typhoons flies, become unusually active.

"The large animals, such as horses, cattle and dogs, show all the signs of nervous terror that may be noticed in a heavy thunder storm in Western lands. Thunder and lightning, though the sound of the wind may often be mistaken for it. The air becomes very dry, and the wind blows in sudden short and terrible squalls, lasting perhaps six to ten minutes. The sky is black and threatening, and a heavy rain follows.

"Among the rigging of a ship caught in a typhoon the sea birds, as well as butterflies, birds and insects from the land, often allow the stars to peep through.

"But was beside the ship that are described by the hull of the central calm.

"For around it on all sides the wind is howling and shrieking and apparently blowing in a dozen different directions once, and the moment a ship passes out of the realm of calm it will be impossible to tell from which quarter the dangerous squall will sweep up.

"The central calm is often twenty or thirty miles in size. It is caused by the rapid motion of the wind, and the sky is cast clear directly over it.

"During the typhoon the sea follows each other quickly, and there often often several at once ranging in different parts of the far East. During August and September the season is at its height."

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The tartare takes a man by the ear to him to eat and drink with them.

No one but a boy's mother ever thinks he is bad.

People never get so old that they don't want to be scolded.

Carriges propelled by electricity derived from a storage battery are common in Berlin.

The busiest railway station in the world is Clapham Junction, England, with about 1,400 trains daily.

The highest lighthouse on the American coast is that at Cape Henry, Virginia, in height, built wholly of iron.

A distinguished French specialist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of strichnine will cure alcoholism. It has been computed that the death rate of the police is 68 per minute, 74,000 per day, or 23,717,750 per year. The birth rate is 20 per minute, 100,000 per day, or 36,720 per year, reckoning the year to be 14 days.

An ambitious engineer in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has built a pipe line from that city to the sea point on the Atlantic coast for the purpose of supplying the people of West Pennsylvania with seawater for bathing purposes.

Recent experiments indicate that the small eye can discriminate fifteen separate points in the spectrum, but it is fully delicate green tint of a brand new bill can be seen farthest and with the greatest distinctness.

The railroad bridge across the fifth Fort, Scotland, is being repaired. It is no light undertaking. The structure that it replaces fifty tons of paint, is being replaced by a new one, which is something like 120 tons.

At Romford Abbey, church one day week, a somewhat curious wedding was performed. The bride and bridegroom were a widow and a dead man. A dead and dumb clergyman was to have officiated, but he was prevented by illness. So an ordinary clergyman conducted the service, putting the most tedious questions and receiving the answer writing. I presume, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the bridegroom was a pair of dumb bellies.

Of the thirty-odd European sovereigns, Queen Victoria alone has a great grandchild in the direct line, of success others only five have ever grandsons in direct line, namely, the sovereigns of Norway and Sweden, Denmark, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Saxe-Meiningen.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered From Various Points From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Michael Miskey attempted suicide at Red River.

Lake Winnipeg is being surveyed so as to re-check the chart.

Fresh water turtles for the eastern market are bred at Chatham.

A new institution for the deaf and dumb is to be built at Halifax.

Rev. J. A. Banton has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church, Galt.

A number of twin famines seem to be threatening in the Portage la Prairie district.

William Kerr, of Carthage, who is in his sixtieth year, recently cleared an acre of heavy cane.

Kingston had a marriage this week, in St. Mary's Cathedral, at half-past four o'clock in the morning.

A Lt. Lambton won a lamb at a church picnic. He is now anxious to trade it off for a goose.

Mr. W. Dillane, of the Kemptville High School, has become principal of the Hawkenbury High School.

Potato streets are to be lighted with forty, 1,200 candle power lamps at a cost of \$1,800 per annum.

It is said that general traffic was never at a lower ebb on the C. P. R. in Western Ontario than at present.

The Public school trustees of Winnipeg have declined all proposals to aid the Roman Catholic schools.

The Experimental Fruit Station at Craigmore is reported to be in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition.

Winnie, youngest daughter of John McLean, M. P., of Souris, was drowned at P. E. Island, last week.

Last year the C. P. R. assessment at Sudbury was \$25,000; this year it is \$25,000, and the company appeals.

Maple Road, storehouse, was recently burned to the ground with 4,000 bushels of grain stored in it at the time.

Stock yards and a cattle chute have been erected by the C. P. R. at Dundurn Station on the Prince Albert branch.

Mr. Bryan Jones was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and installed as pastor of the church at Morris, Man.

Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, of St. James' Church, Ingersoll, has resigned to assume the rectorate of Christ Church, London.

The residence of J. Kaufman, Philadelph, with its contents, was burned recently, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.

Terrible tales of starvation and death among the Indians of Labrador are reported.

The distress arises from scarcity of game.

Woodstock College Institute sent up 63 candidates for third-class certificates and 33 were successful—the best record in the province.

The enormous number of 160,000,000 young lobsters have been hatched out at the departmental establishments in Nova Scotia this season.

Forty-seven South Sea Islanders are enroute over the C. P. R. to New York and will give performances in Eastern Canada on the way.

The bonus of \$5,000 granted by Seaforth to the Messrs Van Egmond, proprietors of the Seaforth woollen mills, has been paid back in full.

Dr. George Duncan, a former resident of Ottawa, has received an appointment as surgeon in the Japanese army, and has left for the seat of war in Korea.

Mr. Wm. Watt, formerly of Gananoque, but now living in Washington State, lost his three children by diphtheria, his wife having died a few weeks before.

It is currently reported that the tramp arrested in Ottawa a few days ago, on whom was found \$2,000 in cash, was a native of Kemptville, and well-known there.

On four acres a market-gardener near Paris has planted 20,000 cabbage plants, 30,000 celery, 2,000 tomatoes, 1,000 red cabbage, and half an acre of potatoes.

In the Manitoba gazette notice is given that charters of incorporation have been issued to the Fort Garry Park Company and the Winnipeg Conservatory of Music.

The cold of the Dominion seems to diminish with an increase of population. Between 1825 and 1837 Hudson's Bay was closed an average of 184 days every year; now its ice lasts 170 days.

The deaths are recorded in Moncton, N. B., of two children both of whom were taken on the recent pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, and were carried in the church. One was a case of paralysis and the other cancer.

Twenty-five hundred people witnessed the grand and joyous contest at Halifax recently between Sergt. Major Kelley, of the British army, and Sergt. Major Morgan of Kingston, Ont., champion swordsmen of America.

Capt. Chittenden, of Victoria, has presented his collection of cutlery, which was among the Indians of the west coast from Mexico to Alaska, to the British Columbia provincial museum. This collection has been on exhibition at Antwerp, London, Paris, and Chicago, and is valued at \$10,000.

A New Sea Monster.

Another member has been added to the list of sea monsters by the report of the captain of the Sydney barque, Loongana, and a correspondent, writing from Sydney, describes it. While the Loongana was near Santa Cruz Islands, a strange fish came alongside and followed the ship for nearly an hour. The captain fired several shots from his Marlin rifle, but the bullet simply glanced off the creature's hide, and it took no notice of them. It is described having been about 30 feet long, with a shark-like tail but no distinctly shaped head. The captain had failed to notice where its eyes were, but had tremendous jaws which it kept opening and closing. The captain endeavored to fire into its mouth, but after hitting it on the lip it disappeared, much to the relief of the crew of the Loongana. A sketch which was taken at the time shows the monster to have been about 11 feet across and 5 feet deep.

A statue of Shelley, the work of sculptor Lucchesi, will be unveiled soon at Vareggio, the place where his body came ashore.

PLAQUE AND HEROISM.

The Terrible Forest Fires in the West—Heroism of Engineers Root.

The plague of fire which has visited Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan utterly defies, so far, all attempts at estimation. There is no way of computing the dead where whole families have been wiped out; no way of calculating the damage when every vestige of county and town has been swept off the face of the country. Reports hurriedly made and statistics more hastily thrown together impart probability to any opinion that says the dead may be counted between one thousand and fifteen hundred. These figures are almost beyond belief, they are appalling. The county of Pine, Minnesota, has been

WHOLLY DESTROYED, reduced to desolation more terrible than any living thing never been there. In Wisconsin fifteen counties have been partially wiped out, and two counties in Michigan have shared the same fate. In Minnesota the towns of Hinckley, Pokegama, Sandstone, Sandstone Junction, Partridge, Cromwell, Curtis, Cushing and Mission Creek have absolutely disappeared to the last trace before the raging forest flames, and Finlayson, Mansfield, Rutledge and Milaca, in the same state, have suffered partial destruction along with extensive districts in the counties in which they were situated and adjoining counties, six or seven in number. Six Wisconsin towns, Comstock, Benoit, Barronett, Poplar, Marengo and Grant's Lake have been wholly destroyed, and the fire partially devastated thirteen other towns in the same state, along with large areas of as many counties. Three Michigan towns were partially burned.

No illustration can be given of the terrific damage which the fire must have spread in the three states. Some vague impression of it can be gathered from

THE THRILLING STORY of Engineer Root's ride with his clothes adorning him in his engine, forcing his iron horse to the utmost to save the lives of hundreds of passengers who saw the fire leaping up against every window of their train. It is good to know that the brave Root is likely to recover from his frightful injuries. Some idea of the speed of the devouring element can also be formed from the graphic description given of Agent Bullis and Flagman Jessam at Sandstone, pushing their train of 500 refugees down a steep grade, a 500 foot bridge, a race with the fire, which, although it was on the bridge before them, was not there long enough to cut off the escape of the train.

Many deeds of like heroism done by men and women who perished will never be known.

How the Run on the Bank Stopped.

Matters at the Bank of Dublin were looking bad, but just at the right moment one of the officers had an inspiration. He thought that if O'Connell came they might be persuaded to retire. O'Connell came, but with an inspiration of his own. He entered the Directors' room by a private door, and without any explanation called for a fire shovel and a handful of gold pieces. He heated the gold till it was altogether too hot for comfortable handling, and sent it out just so to be paid over the counter.

He then sat down in the same way, and for some minutes there was a deadly silence, a deadly silence of suspense, of fun in the front ranks of the fun-loving crowd, for an Irishman loves fun, even in the most unfavorable circumstances.

But the leaves was working, so that soon someone who had just got his own money safe, and was tossing it from one hand to the other to keep it warm, cried out: "Ar-rah, boys, what's the use? Sure, don't we see that the devils are good, as fast as they can before their eyes?"

"True as you are," says another; "But, dad, you're right," puts in a third; and with that the true Irish humor came to the top, and a shout went up: "Long live the Bank of Dublin," and the run was over. It was not the fire shovel, nor the hot gold pieces, that did the work; it was the grand head of brains behind them.

Lord Rosse's Tip.

The Marquise de Fontenay tells in her European gossip a story of the Earl of Rose, who is a mechanical engineer of no mean order. It seems that the other day he entered the engine room of a large manufactory and gazed in a rather careworn manner at the working of the machinery. Suddenly he was seen to shake his head, pull his watch out and to look first at the engine and then at the timepiece.

The despatch from Ashland, Wis., says:—

Strong Winds Relentless the Flames in Northern Wisconsin.

As despatch from Ashland, Wis., says:—

Strong winds have fanned up the forest fires in this vicinity, and they are burning fiercely in nearly every direction. They crossed what is known as the cemetery road, south of Ashland, and the Ashland Driving Park Association's buildings, which are located two miles out from Ashland, are in danger of destruction. The fire is also quite close to Mount Hope cemetery, and also the cemetery, with a wooden wall consisting of timbers.

Washburns has been enveloped in a cloud of smoke all day. The following despatch was received from Saxon the other night:

"Forest fires are raging about here; water is being hauled by running teams, and the citizens are moving out of their homes with all possible speed. If the wind continues for a few hours the town is lost." Saxon is a small town on the north-western road, and several large kilns are operated there by the Ashland Iron and Steel Company, which is the largest iron and steel producer in the state.

The Chequamegon Bay Logging Company say that on their pine lands there is scarcely a live tree standing. This means millions of dollars loss to pine land owners.

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A. P. 728.

TEA GROWING IN JAPAN.

Odd Scenes Presented in the Thatched Fields of Uji.

In the twelfth century Kyoto was the centre of life in Japan, and the district of Uji, between that city and Nara, has always kept its reputation for producing the finest tea. The most valuable leaves are those on the young spring shoots, and when I passed through on the 19th of May these were just being gathered and dried. Most of the shrubs grow in the open air without any protection, evergreen bushes from two to three feet high, and among them the women and children were at work. As they squatted by the plants filling their baskets very little of them was visible, but their big grass hats shone in the sun, looking like a crop of gigantic mushrooms.

The tea is made of various light materials—straw, palm, rushes, or shavings of deal; it is used like an umbrella tied to the head, as a protection against sun and rain, in the evening or on cloudy days it is laid aside, and the laborers wear only their cotton kerchiefs, spread out like a hood or tied in a band around their brows. Though it cannot be said that "the vast hat the Graces made," it is nevertheless very effective in the landscape, and the variations of its outline in different positions indicate happily the action of the wind.

The plants which produce the most expensive tea, costing from six to eight dollars a pound, are carefully protected by mats stretched on a framework of bamboo, so that the tender leaves may neither be scorched by the sun nor torn by the heavy rains, and there are scores of them to be seen along the roadside.

It was a curious thing to look down from the hill top on a sea of mats which filled the valley, and on one side of the hill to another, its surface only broken by the ends of the supporting poles and by the thatched roofs of the drying houses which stuck up here and there like little islands.

Underneath the mats women were picking, and in every wayside cottage those who were not in the fields were busily sorting and cleaning the leaves. There are no large factories or drying houses; each family makes its own sort of tea, labeling it with some fanciful or poetic name. —Alfred Parsons, in Harper's Magazine.

THE CHINESE ARMY STARVING.

Wounded Japanese Soldiers Arriving at Chemulpo Daily—Chinese Slaughtering Chinese Horses for Food.

A despatch to The London Times from Shanghai says that Korean reports agree with those of the Chinese concerning the defeat of the Japanese troops at Tatung River. Wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving at Chemulpo daily.

The correspondent of the Central News at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese transportship Chien, while proceeding for Formosa with 1,400 troops on board, was wrecked at Chetung. The soldiers and crew were conveyed to the shore in safety.

STARVING SOLDIERS EAT THEIR HORSES.

Another despatch from Shanghai says the Chinese forces in the northern part of Korea are being hemmed in by Japanese, and being without supplies are obliged to kill their cavalry horses for food.

All of the foreign employees in the Japanese dock yards are being dismissed, presumably on the ground that they are not needed to man the ships, which are now in the Seine, the Steele, Bridge, Marcon Seed Co. (Ltd.) 123 King St. E., Toronto.

The customs authorities of Boston have decided that the works of Zolo are immoral but not obscene.

Charlatans and Quacks

Another despatch from Shanghai says the Chinese forces in the northern part of Korea are being hemmed in by Japanese, and being without supplies are obliged to kill their cavalry horses for food.

Japanes advises says that the Mikado and the Japanese Ministers of war and Marine have gone to Hiroshima to observe the embarkation of large detachments of troops who are being sent to the seat of war.

W. E. D. 38.

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A. P. 728.

Shaving in a Lions' Den.

An additional attraction has been added to one of the many menageries which stand in the Parisian suburbs. A few days ago a barber entered into an agreement with the proprietor that he would enter the den of U. J. the lion, between that city and Nara, has always kept its reputation for producing the finest tea. The most valuable leaves are those on the young spring shoots, and when I passed through on the 19th of May these were just being gathered and dried. Most of the shrubs grow in the open air without any protection, evergreen bushes from two to three feet high, and among them the women and children were at work. As they squatted by the plants filling their baskets very little of them was visible, but their big grass hats shone in the sun, looking like a crop of gigantic mushrooms.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Speaker Ross visited the capital on Tuesday.

Mrs. Sinclair left for Ontario Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Maudsley left last evening for Algona, Iowa.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, of Regina, is spending the week in town.

Miss Wilson, of Qu'Appelle, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. Cullen.

Mr. Thos. Miller, of THE TIMES staff, visited his home at Regina on Friday last.

Rev. W. E. Brown will be inducted at Regina on the first Sunday in November.

Const. Ryan, who is stationed at Mr. Poiser's, in the Valley, was in town on a business trip Friday.

The Government dairy cheques for August's milk supply are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Harper Wilson spent Monday in town in the interests of Rublee & Riddell, fruit dealers, Winnipeg.

A. S. Binns, northwestern representative of R. J. Whittle & Co., Winnipeg, was married at London, Ont., last week.

Dr. W. D. Cowan, dentist, of Regina, will be at the Dining Hall, Moose Jaw, next Monday and Tuesday, October 1st and 2nd.

Mr. Thomas Tweed, of the Executive Committee, went west to Medicine Hat on Wednesday. He returns to the Capital to-day.

An additional freight train crew was put on this section of the C.P.R. on Tuesday. The cattle and tea traffic are making a rush.

Mr. Hobkirk returned Sunday morning after an enjoyable holiday spent at Fort William, Winnipeg, Grand Forks and other Dakota towns.

A party of Regina sports including D. H. Gillespie and Chas. Wilson camped at Buffalo Lake last week. They secured good bags of geese.

M. La T. Thompson, who has been engaged in Gilhulip's drug store at St. John's for the past year, has purchased the drug store of Dr. Scott of Estevan. —Commercial.

A train-load of Gordon & Ironside's cattle was ditched near Ottawa on Tuesday. A cow did it. Twenty-two cattle were killed outright and eight more had to be killed.

J. P. Stenshorne, Dominion Govt. Immigration Agent, with headquarters at Regina, passed through Wednesday going to Edmonton to inspect some colonies in Northern Alberta.

On Sunday morning Rev. A. P. Ledingham preached his first sermon from the Moose Jaw Presbyterian pulpit, and gave a clear and intelligible discourse on the simplicity of the Salvation plan.

M. H. Simpson, C. P. R. agent at Swift Current, went west Monday morning with his bride, after spending the honeymoon season with relatives at Winnipeg. Several Moose Jaw acquaintances presented their congratulations at the depot.

Mr. Fred. Green, last week brought his threshers back from Indian Head. The wheat yields there did not foot up to anticipations. All the boys who accompanied Mr. Green returned to Moose Jaw, excepting B. McLachlan who went on to Virden.

Nova Scotia papers report the probability that Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Halifax, formerly of Winnipeg, will be appointed to the chair of systematic theology in the Presbyterian College, Halifax. Mr. J. G. Gordon, barrister, of Moose Jaw, is cousin to the above.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baker arrived from Winnipeg Sunday morning, where Mr. B. had been attending the Grain Standards Selection meeting. He says the wheat sample this year is away above the usual average—plump and perfect. Despite untoward circumstances the samples taken from Moose Jaw averaged 60½ lbs. to the bushel.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, will visit Moose Jaw in October to inspect the creamery, when he will consider the advisability of enlarging the building and increasing the plant. It may be safely said that the Professor will receive ample assurance of a supply of milk that will warrant the proposed extension. The capacity of the present plant has been kept running to its utmost capacity all this season.

Wm. Etty, section foreman at Milestone on the Soo line, died very suddenly at that point on Sunday last. He had for years been subject to epileptic fits, and in one on Sunday he passed away. He was a widower, his wife having died at Regina a few years ago. The remains were taken to Regina on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the funeral was held, conducted by the Foresters and Orangemen, both of which he was a member.



EVERY MOTHER WISHES

Her children to be strong and healthy. All doctors agree that the

"HEALTH BRAND"

Combinations do more than anything else to insure this.

Lady Aberdeen writes to us strongly in favor of the Health Brand.

Ask your dealer to show you these goods. You will never buy any other after seeing them.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

Supt. Perry stepped off No. 1 here yesterday morning.

Frank Statham has returned from Regina to resume his duties at the depot.

His Excellency the Governor-General is expected to arrive at Regina on the 6th October.

Mrs. McNeil, of Boston, sister of Mrs. J. H. Ross, went west yesterday en route to B.C. where her son is lying dangerously ill.

Mrs. J. K. Stevenson and Miss Nora arrived home on Sunday from Toronto, where they had spent a couple of months visiting.

Miss Trent, sister of Mrs. T. W. Robinson, arrived on Saturday from Stayner, Ont., and will spend the winter in Moose Jaw.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Richards mourn the loss of Kathleen, their infant daughter; the funeral was held on Saturday last at four o'clock.

Fall fair next Wednesday. What can you do to add to the success of it? If it is but little, do it just the same; "many little make a muckle."

The C.P.R. dining cars on this division are now supplied with butter from the Moose Jaw creamery. 30 pounds per day is the quantity consumed.

Mr. J. T. Rielly left last night for Winnipeg. Mr. Rielly resided here two years and was a popular young man. He was an enthusiastic lacrosse and footballer, and will be missed in those as well as in social circles.

Mr. Jno. Rutherford, of the dispatcher's office, has arrived back from his holiday trip to the Twin Cities. While there he met Messrs. Prosser and Joe Day late of Moose Jaw, who are both working on lines running out of Minneapolis.

It is pretty well understood at Regina that Mr. J. W. Smith will be the choice of the convention to be held here to-morrow to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Mowat, the present member of Assembly for South Regina District. Mr. McInnis of THE Standard, whose name was freely mentioned in that connection, definitely announced last Tuesday that he "is not in it."

Mr. W. T. Barrett came in from Winnipeg on Sunday. On Tuesday in company with Messrs. Smith of the dining hall, T. W. Scott and K. P. McCaskill, he went to Buffalo Lake for geese. He went not in vain. The party in a couple of hours bagged 63 fine fat geese, no less than 32 of which fell to Mr. Barrett's gun. On Wednesday Mr. B. assisted his friend Mr. Fisher through the most trying ordeal of a life time. To-night he returns to Winnipeg, highly satisfied with a short holiday profitably spent.

TOWN COUNCIL.

"No quorum" prevented a meeting Monday evening. On Tuesday a special meeting was held. Present: The Mayor, Councilman Hitchcock, Fletcher and Kirkards.

D. McLean complained that a town water tank was leaking into his cellar. Inspector instructed to pump tank dry.

Accounts ordered paid: E. A. Baker & Co. \$35.12, T. W. Robinson \$2.05, The Standard, Regina, \$14.80, C. Langford, \$35.00, Relief Committee \$38.00, applied on tickets to Winnipeg for indigent persons.

Side-walk by-law as amended in conformity with the Ordinance in the matter of penalties.

Sinclair—Fletcher—That Hon. Mr. Laurier be presented with an address by the Mayor and Council on his arrival at Moose Jaw, and that the Mayor and Clerk do draft a suitable address.—Carried.

The tax collector was instructed to return the roll by the 29th October, and notify all parties in arrears on that date, that legal steps will be taken to collect taxes.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Itch in human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

A Cure That Cures

is the kind that most people desire.

Such a cure in Ripans Tabules, but not

a cure for everything. They are for

all liver and stomach disorders and one

table gives relief.

—

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.

Tweed.....from 60c. to \$1 a yard.

Flannels.....from 30c. to 50c.

Shirts, home made to measure, \$2 each.

Flannel Vests and Drawers.....\$1.25 each.

Suits to measure.....\$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

A New Press.

The Times is this week printed on a new press; the improvement is manifest. For several weeks past the paper has been issued under exceeding difficulties; only by unexampled ingenuity in mending and sheer diligence was it issued at all. That no complaints were heard surprised the pressman. Henceforth we hope to give as clear a print as may be desired.

A Deserving Project

The ex-N. W. M. P. Association met at Calgary on the 18th and resolved to raise a subscription among members of the Association, and representatives of the Red River Expeditionary Forces, to provide a fund to erect a monument to the memory of the late Lieut.-Colonel Macleod. A list has been placed in the hands of Mr. T. W. Aspin at Moose Jaw. Subscriptions are limited in each case to 50 cents.

A petition to the Governor-General is also in circulation for signatures, in which the Governor-General is granted to the widow of the late Judge Macleod, sufficient for adequate support for herself and the education of her five fatherless children. Mr. Ross, M. L. A., and Mr. Aspin have blank lists for signatures.

Lack of space this week prevents the publishing in full the subject matter of the petition.

Buffalo Lake Breezes.

Threshing is all done in this district and the yield was not as good as was expected. The Getty Bros. did the work. They threshed in one day 1,000 bushels at H. G. Gilmore's. If this can be beat, let us hear about it, even if 4 cents a bushel was charged.

Your correspondent is thinking of taking a longish trip west to the district where it took one pound of twine to an acre, where there is no very large granaries in this district. There must be piles of grain stored outside, and a few loads would not be missed and would be very welcome here.

Could you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, inform us the wage the man in charge of the Government drill gass, as it is reported here that he receives \$2.50 per day, which surely is big pay these hard times; but I suppose it is necessary as he controls quite a number of votes, being a large family man. The drill is now at Jno. Cartey's. He got down about 50 ft. and a Chinaman took the pump from him, and he has not got it yet. He expects that the Chinaman is using it to a cannon to do the Chinaman up with.

HOUSE TO LET.

House to let on Fairford street, property of Mrs. Latham. Apply to Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw. 7tf.

STRAYED.

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned a buckskin pony with white face and white hind feet, with more at side. Owner may have some by proving property and paying charges.

F. W. GREEN, 14-16
Moose Jaw, Sept. 22nd, 1894
50ft

FRED W. GREEN
See 32-16-51.

BUILL FOR SERVICE!

That thorough-bred Durham bull "Ranger" #16395 (Dominion Short Horn Herd Book) \$2.00. Cash must be paid at time of service.

FRED W. GREEN

See 32-16-51.

PERFECT FIT

— AND —

PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

TRY —

J. MELHUISH,

Merchant Tailor.

WOOL

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.

Tweed.....from 60c. to \$1 a yard.

Flannels.....from 30c. to 50c.

Shirts, home made to measure, \$2 each.

Flannel Vests and Drawers.....\$1.25 each.

Suits to measure.....\$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

HOUSE TO LET.

House on High street to let. Apply to T. W. ROBINSON.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in the Territories Real Property and Mortgaged Lands Act which will be produced at time and place there will be offered by Public Auction by OSWALD & FISH, Auctioneers at Moose Jaw.

Ottawa House, River Street, in the town of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territories on

Saturday, 29th day of Sept.

A. D. 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the number Thirty-six (36) in Block number One, Highway and River Street in the Town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories.

This is to state on the said lot for a frame house in two stories. The property will be sold subject to reserve bid.

The house is to be let at 12 per cent. of the value in the balance to be secured with conditions of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

W.M. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 11th September, 1894.

— NEW — Fall : Goods !

Our new fall goods are now rapidly coming in. We have just opened a magnificent range in Men's Boys' and Children's Ready-made Clothing, in good heavy Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, made up in the different leading styles. See our Men's Fall Tweed Suits at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00; Boys' Suits at \$4.00 and \$5.00; Children's Suits at \$2.50 up.

In Top Shirts and Underwear we lead. We are offering All-wool Underwear at \$2.25 a suit; extra heavy pure wool at \$1.50 a suit.

M. J. MacLEOD.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN ?

A. A. Meller

CARRIES A COMPLETE STOCK OF Sportsmen's Supplies.

LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

... TERMS CASH ...

CHALMERS.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

Our selections of

DRESS COSTUMES

are such as to sustain our reputation. We never placed on our shelves a more select variety.

In Dress Trimmings

we lead. An elegant range to select from. We invite every Lady to examine our new goods. No trouble to show them. We are offering at greatly reduced prices

Balance of Summer Stock,

Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Reg. Shirts. We will dispose of them AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.